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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/373,926

08/12/1999

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35006-577F01US

3102

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05/28/2009

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EXAMINER

MORGAN, ROBERT W

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3626

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

05/28/2009

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/373,926	<b>Applicant(s)</b> LUK ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> ROBERT W. MORGAN	<b>Art Unit</b> 3626	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 March 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 and 45-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 and 45-64 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Notice to Applicant***

1. This communication is in response to the amendment filed 3/12/09, the following has occurred: Claims 1-5, 7-12, 14-20, 22-24, 29-30, 32, 34, 36-37, 40, 45-46, 48-50 and 52-64 are amended. Claims 1-41 and 45-64 are presented for examination.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

2. The rejections under 35 U.S.C. 101 has been withdrawn by the Examiner based on the changes made by the Applicant.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-11, 17-41 and 49-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gopinathan et al., Pat. No. 5,819,226 (hereinafter Gopinathan) in view of Fischthal, Patent No. 5,822,741) and Downs, Sean, "Technology, education aid medical fraud fighting" (hereinafter Downs).

Gopinathan discloses a method for detecting fraud employing predictive modeling techniques. .... Gopinathan discloses a model development component that uses past data to build a neural network containing information representing learned relationships among a number of variables (col. 4, lines 46-51). This is the derivation of variables from related information provided. Gopinathan further discloses that the derived variables are applied to the neural

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network and a fraud score (representing the likelihood of fraud for the transaction) is obtained and compared to a threshold value (col. 4, lines 31-42; col. 28, lines 3-5). This is the model score indicating the relative likelihood of misrepresented information.

Gopinathan also teaches a customer information screen (501, Fig. 5) that includes customer name, account number (policy information), address, etc... (see: column 4 lines 20-25). This information is both policy information and claim information that can be used with a predictive model and a variable derivation process. The claim language does not specify what type of policy and/or claim information that would be used to make the determination.

Gopinathan further discloses a model development component that uses past data to build a neural network containing information representing learned relationships among a number of variables (col. 4, lines 46-51). The neural network model is trained using data describing past transactions from the data network, and then data describing the network model are stored (col. 4, lines 31-42). Once the model description is stored, the system is able to process current transactions.

Gopinathan also discloses a model development component that uses past data to build a neural network containing information representing learned relationships among a number of variables (col. 4, lines 46-51). The neural network model is trained using data describing past transactions from the data network, and then data describing the network model are stored (col. 4, lines 31-42). Once the model description is stored, the system is able to process current transactions. The model then determines a fraud score and reason codes, which are output to the user, or to a database, or to another system via output device. Gopinathan further discloses a

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method of calculating the fraud rate score and then comparing this score to a threshold value (col. 28, lines 3-5). This threshold value is then used to determine if the transaction is approved.

Gopinathan does not explicitly disclose that the predictive model is employed in insurance transactions.

However, Fischthal discloses a neural network for detecting fraud in insurance transactions (col. 4, lines 62-66). The motivation to use such a neural network was to manage large amounts of data and to quickly and efficiently perform the difficult and tedious tasks that are required to be performed by human experts (see: Fischthal, col. 4, lines 17-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include the neural network for detecting fraud in insurance transactions as disclosed by Fischthal within the neural network predictive model of Gopinathan for the motivation stated above.

Gopinathan does not explicitly disclose that the higher fraud score is used to increase insurance premiums.

However, Gopinathan discloses that the increased fraud score is used to characterize, classify, and order SIC Codes as well as to represent the likelihood of fraud for each transaction (col. 26, lines 60-64). Furthermore, Downs discloses paying the high cost of fraud in the form of increased premiums. The motivation for this is to compensate insurance carders for losses due to fraudulent claims (page 1, column one, paragraph 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include that the higher fraud score is used to increase insurance premiums as disclosed by Downs within the Gopinathan and Fischthal combination for the motivation stated above.

5. Claims 12-16 and 45-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

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Gopinathan,

Fischthal, and Downs as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Prezioso, Patent No. 5,724,488.

Gopinathan, Fischthal and Downs disclose the method of claim 1.

Gopinathan, Fischthal and Downs do not explicitly disclose determining a plurality of peer groups of which the selected policy is a member; and

- for each peer group, deriving variables from the policy which attribute characteristics of the peer group or set of peer groups to the selected policy or which compare the selected policy to other policies of the peer group.

However, Prezioso discloses a hierarchical ordering of categories with which to determine a quantity corresponding to a set of behaviors, that are entities, the entities being different indicators that fraudulent behavior is occurring (col. 8, lines 18-28, lines 50-59). The motivation for this is to determine a behavior profile comprising a large number of behavior characteristics for entities to be used to detect abnormal or dissimilar behavior (col. 2, lines 4-15 and lines 29-43). Prezioso further discloses identifying the behavior within a peer group that indicates that the target behavior is compatible with the peer group. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include determining a plurality of peer groups of which the selected policy is a member and for each peer group, deriving variables from the policy which attribute characteristics of the peer group or set of peer groups to the selected policy or which compare the selected policy to other policies of the peer group as disclosed by Prezioso within Gopinathan, Fischthal and Downs for the motivation stated above.

As per claims 45-48, Gopinathan discloses a method for detecting fraud employing predictive modeling techniques. Gopinathan discloses a model development component that uses past data to build a neural network containing information representing learned relationships among a number of variables (col. 4, lines 46-51). In addition, Gopinathan discloses that the increased fraud score is used to characterize, classify, and order SIC Codes as well as to represent the likelihood of fraud for each transaction (col. 26, lines 60-64). Furthermore, Downs discloses paying the high cost of fraud in the form of increased premiums (reads on “information is used by the insurer in determining an amount of premium to be paid for insurance coverage provided to the policyholder”).

Gopinathan, Fischthal and Downs do not explicitly disclose set of entities corresponding to a hierarchical ordering of categories.

Prezioso discloses a hierarchical ordering of categories with which to determine a quantity corresponding to a set of behaviors, which are entities, the entities being different indicators that fraudulent behavior is occurring (reads on “quantity being estimated being a risk factor characterizing misrepresentation of policy related information provided to an insurer by a policyholder”) (col. 8, lines 18-28, lines 50-59). The motivation for this is to determine a behavior profile comprising a large number of behavior characteristics for entities to be used to detect abnormal or dissimilar behavior (col. 2, lines 4-15 and lines 29-43). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include a set of entities corresponding to a hierarchical ordering of categories as disclosed by Prezioso with Gopinathan, Fischthal and Downs for the motivation stated above.

6. Claims 53-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gopinathan

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in view of Fischthal, Downs, and Werstein Hann, Leslie, "High-Tech Sleuths" (hereinafter Hann).

Gopinathan discloses a method for detecting fraud employing predictive modeling techniques. Gopinathan discloses a model development component that uses past data to build a neural network containing information representing learned relationships among a number of variables (col. 4, lines 46-51). This is the derivation of variables from related information provided. Gopinathan further discloses that the derived variables are applied to the neural network and a fraud score (representing the likelihood of fraud for the transaction) is obtained and compared to a threshold value (col. 4, lines 31-42; col. 28, lines 3-5). This is the model score indicating the relative likelihood of misrepresented information.

Gopinathan also teaches a customer information screen (501, Fig. 5) that includes customer name, account number (policy information), address, etc... (see: column 4 lines 20-25). This information is both policy information and claim information that can be used with a predictive model and a variable derivation process. The claim language does not specify what type of policy and/or claim information that would be used to make the determination.

Gopinathan further discloses a model development component that uses past data to build a neural network containing information representing learned relationships among a number of variables (col. 4, lines 46-51). The neural network model is trained using data describing past transactions from the data network, and then data describing the network model are stored (col. 4, lines 31-42). Once the model description is stored, the system is able to process current transactions.



Gopinathan also discloses a model development component that uses past data to build a neural network containing information representing learned relationships among a number of variables (col. 4, lines 46-51). The neural network model is trained using data describing past transactions from the data network, and then data describing the network model are stored (col. 4, lines 31-42). Once the model description is stored; the system is able to process current transactions. The model then determines a fraud score and reason codes, which are output to the user, or to a database, or to another system via output device. Gopinathan further discloses a method of calculating the fraud rate score and then comparing this score to a threshold value (col. 28, lines 3-5). This threshold value is then used to determine if the transaction is approved.

Gopinathan does not explicitly disclose that the predictive model is employed in insurance transactions.

However, Fischthal discloses a neural network for detecting fraud in insurance transactions (col. 4, lines 62-66). The motivation to use such a neural network was to manage large amounts of data and to quickly and efficiently perform the difficult and tedious tasks that are required to be performed by human experts (see Fischthal, col. 4, lines 17-25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include the neural network for detecting fraud in insurance transactions as disclosed by Fischthal within the neural network predictive model of Gopinathan for the motivation stated above.

Gopinathan does not explicitly disclose that the higher fraud score is used to increase insurance premiums.

However, Gopinathan discloses that the increased fraud score is used to characterize, classify, and order SIC codes as well as to represent the likelihood of fraud for each transaction

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(col. 26, lines 60-64). Furthermore, Downs discloses paying the high cost of fraud in the form of increased premiums. The motivation for this is to compensate insurance carders for losses due to fraudulent claims (page 1, column one, paragraph 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include that the higher fraud score is used to increase insurance premiums as disclosed by Downs within the Gopinathan and Fischthal combination for the motivation stated above, Gopinathan does not explicitly disclose defining an audit action for performing on policies which have a score exceeding a threshold value but not exceeding a next greater threshold value.

However, Hann discloses defining an audit action for performing on policies which have a score exceeding a threshold value but not exceeding a next greater threshold value (i.e. system alerts adjusters to claims that score 500 or more and claims that hit 800 are automatically referred to a special investigator) (page 2, column 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to include defining an audit action for performing on policies which have a score exceeding a threshold value but not exceeding a next greater threshold value as disclosed by Hann within the Gopinathan, Fischthal and Downs combination for the motivation of using a software tool that helps identify cases that are most likely to be fraudulent (page 2, column 3).

### ***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 3/12/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant's arguments will be addressed hereinbelow in the order in which they appear in the response filed 3/12/09.

In response to Applicant's argument, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has applied new passages and citations to amended claims 1-5, 7-12, 14-20, 22-24, 29-30, 32, 34, 36-37, 40, 45-46, 48-50 and 52-64 at the present time. The Examiner notes that amended limitations were not in the previously pending claims as such, Applicant's remarks with regard to the application of Gopinathan, Fischthal, Downs Prezioso and/or Hann to the amended limitations are addressed in the above Office Action.

With regard to the affidavit, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has reviewed and checked the assignment data provided by the Applicant and according MPEP 716.10 "Since the **entities** are different, the reference is prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) or (e)." Meaning the inventive entities in the Sean Downs reference, "Technology, education aid medical fraud fighting" (hereinafter Downs) are different from the Applicant's inventive entities. Therefore, the Downs reference qualifies as prior art and the rejection is maintained.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ROBERT W. MORGAN whose telephone number is (571)272-6773. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. Mon - Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, C. Luke Gilligan can be reached on (571) 272-6770. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Robert Morgan/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3626